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There were two periods of lake development. During the intervening epoch the first deposit was almost cut through. The two stages of filling are now marked by terraces, the later of the two being 10 feet to 20 feet lower than the first.

The older of the two stages is younger than the Illinois till—probably of late Illinoian age. The other is "in or near Wisconsin time."

H. R. B.

The Ellamar District, Alaska. By S. R. CAPPS and B. L. JOHNSON. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 605, 1915. Pp. 125, pls. 10, figs. 10.

Previous writers have considered that the copper deposits of the Prince William Sound region are genetically related to basic lavas, being formed either as concentrations of disseminated copper minerals of these greenstones or in connection with basic intrusives. The deposits are in shear zones along fault planes, principally in the greenstones. The ores carry, besides copper, some gold and silver. The minerals are chiefly sulphides, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite predominating, with smaller amounts of sphalerite, galena, and arsenopyrite. The ore minerals cement or replace the shattered country rock. Quartz-filled fissures carrying similar minerals are less common. The evidence obtained indicates that the deposits were formed by primary sulphide impregnation along the fracture zones by rising magmatic solutions. Both the gold and copper veins of this region are believed to have been formed during a single period of mineralization closely following and genetically related to the late Mesozoic granitic intrusives.

H. R. B.

Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis, 5th edition. By MOSES and PARSONS. New York: Van Nostrand & Co. (1916). Pp. xiii+631, figs. 575.

The new edition has been expanded by the addition of new economic groups, by the discussion of origin and association of minerals, by added discussion of crystal optics, and by new determinative tables. The economic basis for classification is retained and emphasized, though many minerals of no economic importance are included. Perhaps the greatest difficulty arising from this classification is in the breaking up of customary crystallographic groups. For example, the rhombohedral carbonates must be sought out by looking through the calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, and zinc groups. The greatest need for improvement in the earlier editions was in the scope of the determinative tables, which have been expanded with considerable success.

A. D. B.

Microscopical Determination of the Opaque Numerals. By JOSEPH MURDOCH. Pp. vi+165, figs. 9 (index of cuts).

A determinative key for use in connection with the metallographic microscope is provided in this book. As the first work of its kind the book has already found wide use. The fundamental basis of classification is color (of the polished surface), followed by hardness and microchemical tests. A number of so-called minerals are thought by the author to represent mixtures rather than well-defined compounds, but these, with a number of unknown minerals discovered in connection with the studies on which the key is based, are given place in the key.

The book is remarkably satisfactory for a first attempt in the field, and has already made possible the use of the metallographic microscope in colleges where no research work can be undertaken.

A. D. B.

Geologic Map of West Virginia. By I. C. WHITE, R. V. HENNEN, D. B. REGER, and R. C. TUCKER. Morgantown, W.Va.: State Geological Survey, 1917.

A revised map of the state, showing coal, oil, gas, iron ore, and limestone areas, on the scale of eight miles to the inch. A list of coal mines by counties, printed on the sheet, includes those in operation up to July, 1917, except for some that are doubtless only temporary producers. The geology of areas other than those mentioned is not shown, nor is there any stratigraphic division of the limestone areas.

A. D. B.

Economic Geology, 4th edition. By HEINRICH RIES. London: Wiley & Sons, 1916. Pp. xviii+856, figs. 291, pls. LXXV.

In the fourth edition this well-known work has been considerably expanded and materially improved, both in the treatment of topics and in the descriptions of deposits. Many illuminating figures and diagrams have been added. Among the more noteworthy changes are the expansion of the chapter on petroleum and the chapter on ore deposits, and the addition of descriptions of many of the important Canadian deposits.